SEC. 6. TERMINATION.—(A) The Commission, and all the authorities of this title, shall terminate thirty days after submitting its report.•

SALUTE TO SYLVIA DAVIDSON LOTT BUCKLEY LOUISIANA POET LAUREATE

• Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I commend Mrs. Sylvia Davidson Lott Buckley, Louisiana State poet laureate, for achieving the distinction of writing the only poem recognized by the State of Louisiana.

Mrs. Buckley was inspired to write the poem, "America, We the People," when she received a stick pin from her grandson, Hue Lott, inscribed with the words, "We the people." Reflecting on the fact that justice is a most important word that all the rest of our government rests on, and that citizens are demanding freedom and justice for all, she wrote the poem within 25 minutes.

The Louisiana Legislature passed, and the Governor subsequently signed, legislation that makes "America, We the People," the Official State Judicial Poem.

Mr. President, I would like to share Mrs. Buckley's poem with my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask that this poem be printed in the RECORD.

The poem follows:

"AMERICA, WE THE PEOPLE"

THE OFFICIAL LOUISIANA JUDICIAL POEM

America

We the people

Justice, the word most sought by all, seek God to bless the courts with truth, for through His wisdom we rise or fall.

America

We the people

Do honor this great lady fair, who with her mighty arms still holds, the scales of Justice for all to share.

America

We the people

Do offer threads of hope to all, for Justice covers everyone; she does not measure, short or tall.

America

We the people

Boldly make this pledge to thee that Justice will, in mind and heart, guide each destiny.

America

We . . . the . . . people.—Sylvia Davidson Lott Buckley, Louisiana State Poet Laureate.●

GONZAGA COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, this year Gonzaga College High School here in Washington, DC, is observing its 175th anniversary. This weekend, the Gonzaga community will celebrate this occasion with a block party at the school on Sunday, September 29.

I submit some additional information about the school and its long history and ask it be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

D.C.'S OLDEST SCHOOL MARKS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

Washington, D.C.—This year Gonzaga College High School located on North Capitol

and Eye Street, N.W. is celebrating 175 years of service to the community. The oldest educational institution in the federal city of Washington, Gonzaga through the years has educated the sons of government leaders and the sons of janitors, teaching strong moral values interwoven with its rigorous academic disciplines, and producing graduates which the school fondly calls "Men for Others."

Founded by the Society of Jesus in 1821 and originally named the Washington Seminary, Gonzaga grew from a tiny school to a major inner-city presence by the turn of the century. Gonzaga prospered during that period and well into the 1900's, a reflection of the city of Washington at large. So, too, was the school a reflection of the city in the late 1960's when racial tensions began to ignite. Enrollment at the Eye Street, N.W. school began to decline. Immediately after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in April 1968, the community around Gonzaga literally caught fire and the riots destroyed some neighborhoods and made others uninhabitable

This tense period (1968–1973) marked the turning point in the life of Gonzaga. The Jesuit community and its supporters then made the crucial decision to remain on North Capitol Street, rather than close down or flee to the suburbs. This decision to stay and help restore the inner-city, both physically and spiritually, makes possible this 175th anniversary celebration.

The arrival of Father Bernard Dooley in 1974 as Gonzaga's new president was the single most significant event in this turnaround. He discovered that the school had no endowment, that its buildings were old and inadequate, and the prospective students were going elsewhere to high school.

Father Dooley led the turnaround campaign to a stunning success. During his twenty years at the school (1974–1994) Dooley and his team built new buildings, increased the endowment and revived the spirit of the Gonzaga community. This fall, 820 students will be enrolled at Gonzaga, the largest enrollment in its history and a far cry from the dark days of the early 1970's.

During these 175 years, great leaders have visited Gonzaga. President John Quincy Adams put the students through their paces in Latin and Greek at one graduation ceremony, and President Zachary Taylor spoke at another. Much more recently, Mother Theresa of Calcutta reminded the 1988 graduating class of its duty to care for the poorest of the poor.

Gonzaga may be best known and best represented by its heroes who are not household names—such as Father Horace McKenna, S.J., Father Raymond Lelii, S.J., Joe Kozik and John Carmody. These men and others like them demonstrated by their example that community service is the primary mission of a Gonzaga man.

Father Allen Novotny is the current President of Gonzaga, succeeding Dooley in 1994. A member of the Society of Jesus, Father Novotny holds degrees from Loyola College in Baltimore (MS and MBA), and the Weston School of Theology (M.Div.)•

GARRET LAVELLE RECEIVES THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION AWARD

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, On Wednesday, May 8, 1996, New York Police officer Garret Lavelle was awarded the Fourteenth Annual Theodore Roosevelt Association Award. Each year the Theodore Roosevelt Association honors one member of the New York City Police Department who has overcome a handicap and contributed outstanding service to the New York community with this prestigious award.

Garret Lavelle has been a police officer with the Brooklyn South Narcotics Unit for 14 years. Mr. Lavelle has received three Meritorious Police Duty Citations, one Commendation, and three Excellent Police Duty Citations. In addition, he has been active in the Patrolmen's Benevolence Association.

Five years ago Officer Lavelle was diagnosed with a chronic form of leukemia, and has since undergone chemotherapy, a bone marrow transplant, suffered from pneumonia, hepatitis, a complete muscular breakdown, and hypertension.

While Officer Lavelle could have taken a disability pension, he courageously chose to return to active duty. Although currently serving desk duty, Officer Lavelle looks forward to returning to the streets where he excels at serving his community. Furthermore, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle now take time to counsel people diagnosed with leukemia. It is this kind of service which sets a standard for public servants across the nation, and it is only fitting that such heroism is rewarded with this great honor in Theodore Roosevelt's name.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBIL-ITY ACT OF 1996—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of the conference report accompanying the immigration bill, H.R. 2202.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of September 24, 1996.)